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Vol. VI, No. 17.] BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB. [New York, May, 1876.

§ 92. **List of Colorado Musci and Hepaticæ**, collected by T. L. Brandegee in 1873–75, determined by E. A. Rau with the assistance of C. F. Austin and T. P. James. Among these are four new species, three of which are described in the Torrey Bulletin, Vol. VI, pages 45 and 46.

MUSCI.

Weissa viridula, Brid.—W. cirrhata, Hedw.—W. crispula, Hedw.—W. crispula, *var.*, plants much smaller than in the usual forms, leaves dark green, with much closer areolation, etc.

Gymnostomum rupestre, Schwaegr.—G. Brandegei, Austin.

Dicranum scoparium, Linn.—D. rhabdocarpum, Sulliv.

Campylopus Rauei, Austin in litt. March 15, 1876.

Fissidens exiguus, Sulliv.

Desmatodon cernuus, Br. Eu.—D. latifolius Br. Eu. *var.*, *β* glacialis.—D. Lauleri, (Schultz) Br. Eu.

Didymodon rubellus, Br. Eu.

Distichium capillaceum, Br. Eu.

Barbula ruralis, Hedw.—B. mucronifolia, Schwaegr.

Trichostomum tophaceum, Brid.

Ceratodon purpureus, Brid.—C. purpureus, *var.* xanthopus.

Encalypta vulgaris, Hedw.—E. vulgaris, *var.* obtusa.—E. vulgaris, *var.*, with leaves very obtuse, obovate-oblong: costa shorter than in the preceding, peristome pale and fugacious. A fine *var.*, very distinct from the former, both in shape of the leaves and in the presence of a fine peristome.—E. ciliata, Hedw.

Orthotrichum anomalum, Hedw.—O. cupulatum, Hoffm. *var.* minus.—O. Sturmii, H. & H.—O. Kingianum Lesq.—O. Watsoni, James.

Coscinodon Wrightii, Sulliv.—C. Rauei, Austin.

Grimmia obtusa, Schwaegr.—G. calyptra, Hook.—G. anodon, B. & S.—G. apocarpa, Hedw.—G. apocarpa, *var.*, leaves broader and shorter, peristome paler, teeth, narrower, etc.—G. plagiopodia, Hedw.—G. Brandegei, Austin.—G. ovata, W. & M.

Tayloria serrata, B. & S.

Funaria hygrometrica, Hedw.—F. hygrometrica, *var.* patula.

Bryum pyriforme, Hedw.—B. cruduum, Schreb.—B. nutans, Schreb.—B. cernuum, Hedw.—B. intermedium, Brid.—B. cirrhatum, H. & H.—B. bimum, Schreb.—B. pallescens, Schwaegr.—B. caespiticum, Linn.—B. argenteum, Linn.—B. obconicum, Hornsch.—B. pseudotriquetrum, Hedw —B. turbinatum, Hedw.—B. turbinatum, *var.* latifolium.

Mnium cuspidatum, Hedw.—M. affine, Bland.—M. serratum, Schrad.

Timmia megapolitana, Hedw.

Polytrichum juniperinum, Hedw.

Fabronia Wrightii, Sulliv.—F. Wrightii, *var.* of a larger growth, leaves less strongly serrate, etc.

Leskea polycarpa, Hedw.

Pseudoleskea atrovirens, Schwaegr, *var.* brachyclados.

Brachythecium denticulatum, Linn.—B. rivulare, Bruch.—B. collinum, Schp.—B. collinum, *var.*—B. Utahense, James.—B. Fendleri, Sulliv.

Eurynchium strigosum, Hoffm.—E. diversifolium, Br. Eu.

Amblystegium confervoides, Schwaegr.—A. minutissmum, S. & L.—A. serpens, Linn.—A. orthocladon, Beauv.—A. radicale, Brid.—A. compactum, C. Müll.

Sterodon plicatile, Mitt.

Limnobium palustre, Br. Eu.

Hypnum filicinum, Linn.—H. uncinatum, Hedw.—H. reptile, Mx., *var.*—H. curvifolium, Hedw.

HEPATICÆ.

Marchantia polymorpha, Linn.

Jungermannia pumila, With.—J. tricophylla, Linn.

Scapania compacta, Linn.

Reboulia hemisphaerica, Rad.

§ 93. **Acanthospermum xanthoides and Clerodendron Siphonanthus.**—It would be well if the date of the appearance of introduced plants were recorded, and the history of their advents made out before they became widely disseminated, and I was glad to see Prof. Wood make mention of the above-named plants in the March No. of the BULLETIN. In regard to these plants he has been misinformed; one would infer from his notes that *Acanthospermum* was first detected last summer, and that the *Clerodendron*, though known for several years past, was now first determined. Having known both plants for several years, it is proper that the record as to these points should be modified I saw *Acanthospermum* growing abundantly in the Southern States over four years ago, and had previous to that time received specimens from Mr. P. J. Berckmans, who lives a few miles from Augusta, Ga. Having named the *Clerodendron* for him several years ago, I wrote to Mr. Berckmans asking him for the history of both plants. Though actively engaged in the nursery business, Mr. B. is interested in, and an accurate observer of native plants, and all others that he meets with, and we are indebted to him for the knowledge of localities for several choice Southern species, especially for a new locality for the rare and unfruitful *Elliottia*, as recorded in the BULLETIN a few years ago. In reply to my inquiries, Mr. Berckmans writes :

Acanthospermum xanthoides.—About the year 1851 the then existing factory of Belleville, a few miles from Augusta, received a quantity of wool imported from Buenos Ayres. This wool was found to contain great numbers of small burs, which were separated by the picking machine, and the "trash" was thrown outside of the picker room. The following year there sprang up innumerable plants of a spreading habit, which covered the ground all around the factory, and in a very few years the surrounding country was filled with the plant. The hooks upon the involucre allow the heads, or burs, to attach themselves to the legs of cattle, and in this way the seeds are carried about and widely scattered.